

THE COUNTY PAPER.
By DORRIS & WALLER.
OREGON, 1 1 1 MO

Good Words.
What! a child of three year's growth!
Nature then had known no sloth.
In a work so fairly done
By thrice rounding of the sun.
Lo! what wisely used power
Can accomplish hour by hour!
Every lineament is drawn
With the genius of the dawn;
Every living curve is bright,
With a dazling m. riling light;
Every dimple is a pool
Of ethereal vintage foul.
Whence a man might quaff and be
King of more than kingdoms three.
Look, her crown of golden curls
Makes her queen of all the girls;
And that light within her eye
Might arouse old chivalry
From the dreams of ancient time
To adventure deeds sublime.
Lovely Lily—Lily dawlake,
Nimble Lily—Lily fawnlike,
Tripping with a foot as airy
As the foot of fabled fairy.
Come, enchant me! with thy lips
Thril me in divine ecstasies,
That my common soul may be
Snatched from earth to heaven by thee.
Bless thee, child, new ship away,
Change green April to white May
With the sorcery of thine eye;
Wink the star-blossoms in the sky
With thy laughter. With thy smile
Bath pain from heavy toll
That some weary man may say—
"Bless her heart and bless the day
That I found the way to grace
In thy heaven-suggesting face!"
Can it be but three years old!
Why, methinks thou art as bold
As a fearless boy of ten!
Thou canst look on bearded men
With a most unshrinking eye;
Knowledge hath not made thee shy.
Queenlike, with a gentle hand,
Merely twinkle thy command,
Men in vain to might
Will obey thee with delight.
'Tis no wonder; the high power
Beauty hath is sovereign power.
Dearest Lily, happy we
Who are legions unto thee;
Gentle of all queens thou art,
Seeking only from the heart
What a spotless heart can pay
In the tender light of day.

SPOOPYDYKE SICK.

His Teaching Resignation Under Affliction.
Brooklyn Eagle.
That's better," groaned Mr. Spoopydyke, as his wife arranged the cool pillows under his head. "Now I can die looking upon the trees and sky," and Mr. Spoopydyke assumed a resigned expression of visage, and gazed out of the corner of his eye upon a bare alanthus tree and a half-dozen telegraph wires.
"Oh! you won't die," said Mrs. Spoopydyke, cheerfully. "You're only a little sick, and you'll get over it."
"That's all you know about it," snarled Mr. Spoopydyke. "To hear you talk one would think you had only to be fitted up with little beds and a bad smell to be a Government hospital. I'm down sick, I tell you, and I don't want any fooling about it."
"Well, well," cooed Mrs. Spoopydyke, "don't excite yourself. Keep quiet and you'll get well."
"Much you'd care," muttered Mr. Spoopydyke, turning on his side and resting his cheek on his hand—an attitude generally assumed by martyred spirits on the approach of dissolution.
"Will you take your drops again, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopydyke. "It's time for them."
"No, I won't. They're nasty. I haven't had anything but drops for a week. From the way you administer drops one would think you were the trap-door of a hanging machine. Gimme some figs."
"But there ain't any figs, dear. I'll go and get you some," said Mrs. Spoopydyke.
"That's it," growled her husband. "You only want an excuse to leave me to die alone. Why haven't you got some figs? You might know I'd want figs. Got any citron?"
"No, I haven't any citron; but I won't be more than a minute away, and I'll get you any fruit you want."
"Oh, yes, you'd get it I have no doubt. What you want is a rail fence around, and a gate off the hinges, to be a dog-gasted orchard. Fetch me some strawberries."
"Why, strawberries are out of season. There ain't any in the market now."
"I supposed you'd say that," moaned Mr. Spoopydyke. "You've always got some excuse. If I should die you'd have an apology ready. Gimme something to take this taste out of my mouth."
"What would you like, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopydyke.
"Soap, dodgast it!" Gimme soap if you can't think of anything else," demanded Mr. Spoopydyke. "Mebbe you ain't got any soap. At least, you wouldn't have if I wanted it. Got any cherries?"
"No; they are out of season. There are some grapes in the closet."
"Don't want any moany grapes. I can't have what I want, I don't want it. Where's those drops? Why don't you give me my medicine? Going to let me die for want of a little attention! Want the life insurance, don't ye? Going to gimme those drops before the next election?"
Mrs. Spoopydyke ladled out the dose, half of which down Mr. Spoopydyke's gullet and half over the front of his nightshirt.
"That's it," he haled. "Spill 'em. They're for external application. Put 'em anywhere. Pour 'em up the chimney," and Mr. Spoopydyke fired the spoon across the room.
"Hav a piece of orange to take the taste away?" asked Mrs. Spoopydyke, pleasantly.
"No, I won't," objected her spouse.

"Gimme a piece of muskmelon." "I don't believe they have muskmelons in December," sighed Mrs. Spoopydyke.
"Of course they don't," responded Mr. Spoopydyke. "They don't have anything when I'm sick. It's a wonder they have beds. I'm astonished to think they have doctors and drug stores. I've got to hurry up and die, or they won't have any undertakers, or coffins, or graves. Gimme a piece of orange, will ye? S'pose going to lie here and chaw on the taste of them drops for a month?"
"You'd like those grapes," suggested his wife.
"No, I wouldn't either. What do you want me to eat 'em for. Got any interest in the grape trade? Get any commission on those grapes? Anybody pay ye to make me eat 'em? Any one would think you only wanted an iron arbour and four small boys climbing over you to be a grapevine. Where's my pill?"
"You took your pill, dear," replied his patient wife.
"Oh, of course! A pill is out of season now. Can't even have a pill when I feel like it." And Mr. Spoopydyke groaned in spirit, and looked dismal.
"Now sit down and don't move. I want to sleep. Don't you make a bit of noise if you want me to live."
And Mrs. Spoopydyke held her breath and never rustled a feather while her husband lay and glared out of the window for an hour and a half.

THE SENATE.

Special Session.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 18.—Immediately after the reading of the journal a large number of nominations were received from the President. Senator Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis President of the Senate. It was in his seat and made no motion to object. Lamar offered a resolution to inquire into the protection of the interest and rights of the United States in the inter-oceanic canal project. Laid on the table for future action. Edmund's resolution continuing the standing committees as they were last session was adopted. Logan offered a resolution for the election of David Davis as President pro tem of the Senate. Pending motion of Logan to the joint committee asked that the resolution lie over one day until the immediate consideration of Logan's motion. Jones, of Florida, spoke briefly in opposition to the resolution. A vote was then taken resulting yes 38, says 34—Bayer and Davis not voting. On taking the chair Mr. Davis made a brief speech in which he said the high honor conferred upon him came without any expectation on his part. His comment was that he should have felt political obligation with it he should have felt constrained to decline it. Edmund moved the motion of the Senate be expressed to him. Thomas F. Bayard for dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the Senate during the short period he has done so. A conference of the Senate and House of Representatives was held on the subject of the inter-oceanic canal project. The resolution was referred to the committee on Library. The Senate was then adjourned until Monday, Oct. 20.

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Domestic.
The steamship Great Eastern has been sold at auction for \$300,000.
An entire block of buildings in White, Texas, burned Oct. 19th. Loss, \$10,000.
A Belgium expedition under Rogers, with the 185 natives has sailed to join Stanley on the Congo.
The report of the loss of the steamer Thurgwall with a large number of emigrants, is unfounded.
The mountains of Eastern Kentucky are full of speculators in search of coal mines and fine timber.
The cranberry-crop in two counties in New Jersey is damaged by frost to the amount of \$100,000.
The Pinkney plague is spreading in Denver. On the 14th of Oct. about 100 horses were suffering from it.
It is reported that a satisfactory and private exhibition of the Keely motor was given in Philadelphia Oct. 15th.
John Mahon & Sons, shoe manufacturers at Lynn and Boston, have suspended payment with liabilities of \$300,000.
There are great fears that the emigrant ship Thurgwall, with 300 persons on board, was lost in the gale Oct. 14th.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has entered suit against the Standard Oil Company for \$5,000,000 taxes and penalties.
On Sunday night, Oct. 16th, the house of McCarty, at Cook's Corner, N. Y., burned, and four of McCarthy's children perished.
It is stated that the Denver Stock Exchange will have the largest as well as the finest building for that purpose in the United States.
Ten inches of snow fell in the north-east part of the province of New Brunswick on the night of Oct. 17th, and it was still snowing next day.
The second and only remaining child of United States Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, died at Nebraska City, Oct. 19th, of diphtheria.
There have been 5,340 miles of new railroad constructed this year in this country against 4,135 miles for the same time last year, and 2,507 miles in 1879.
Official statistics show that during the past ten years the annual production of buckwheat in the United States has increased about 2,000,000 bushels.
The firm of Th. Carriage manufacturers at Oskosh, Wisconsin, have failed. Liabilities \$88,000, with assets of about the same amount.
Valuable silver mines have just been discovered on one of the tributaries of the Yellowstone, near the National Park. The mines are on the Crow reservation.
Mike Devine and Silas Whitney, railroad hands, were run over by an engine in East St. Louis, Oct. 14th, Devine was instantly killed, and Whitney lived but twenty minutes.
The N. Y. Post, in referring to Vanderbilt's boundless power in settling the railroad war and making the money market stringent, says that whoever knows his intentions has keys to the stock quotations.
William Johnson, another of the laborers injured in the railroad collision in Chicago on the night of Oct. 18th, died next day. The coroner's jury censured the freight conductor and switchman for carelessness.
A collision between a freight train and a workmen's train on the Northwestern road on the night of Oct. 18th, inside of the city limits of Chicago, caused the death of foreman Walter, of the laborers, and injured several others.
Col. Edwin P. B. Morgan died at his home in Aurora, N. Y., Oct. 13th. He was one of the stockholders of the New York Times, one of the originators of the Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Company, and was elected to Congress three times.
The St. Louis & San Francisco Road has offered the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company \$5,000,000 cash for its half interest in the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, and the offer was declined. None of the bonds of A. & P. are for sale.
On the afternoon of October 14th, a destructive fire occurred in San Francisco. The California Mills suffered to the extent of \$300,000. The charred bodies were found in the rear of the building when the fire started. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.
A magazine containing 300 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded on the night of Oct. 13th at Bradford, Pa., with terrible force. Two men were seen going toward it shortly before, and it is thought they were tampering with the lock when the explosion occurred. A careful search failed to disclose anything.
The stage between Alma and Fayetteville, Arkansas, met with a terrible accident, Oct. 19th. The horses ran away and the stage collided with a stump, instantly killing Wm. Sanders, the driver, and of the three passengers Mr. Brown was fatally and J. C. Harris and A. C. Thredgill were seriously hurt.
A dispatch from Tucson, Oct. 18th, reports three men killed while following the trail of a band of cattle which had been carried off. George and L. of his band had a running fight with the soldiers. The Indians got away with a few horses. Troops are being dispatched along the border about the reservation to secure order.
A delegation of Canadian Crook Indians carrying the British flag arrived at St. Paul, Oct. 18th from Wood Mountain, North West Territory, for the purpose of making peace with the Yankton Sioux, their enemies. It is permitted about 500 more will follow. This is the band that probably hastened Sitting Bull's surrender last spring.
News has been received of a terrible hurricane at Mayaguez, Sept. 20th, by which several vessels were wrecked and their cargoes mostly destroyed. Great damage was done to the houses by the hurricane coming as it did, after the powder explosion and the unusually wet weather, and the greater part of the houses show signs of falling in.
There are fears that Prof. King, the balloonist, and the party with him, who a few days ago attended at Chicago, are lost. The signal service at Washington, one of whose employees accompanied Prof. King is beginning to express some anxiety. The suggestion is made that parties be sent out from Fort Snelling, Minn., and other points where troops are stationed, to scout for the aerial voyagers.
The Washington dispatch stating that the Treasury Cattle Commission had allied in its purpose from lack of funds, is emphatically contradicted from the headquarters of the Commission in Chicago. It is meeting with hearty co-operation on the part of local and State authority, and has expended but a small portion of the appropriation placed at its disposal by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The secret service division of the U.

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S. Treasury has received reports to the effect that the counterfeit notes, produced by photographic process, have just been discovered in circulation, viz: A \$5 note on the Leicester National bank, of Leicester, Mass., no bank or Treasury numbers given; also a \$5 note on the First National bank of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The notes are said to be poorly executed and should be readily detected.
A fire broke out in the Summit House, Kokomo, California, on the evening of Oct. 14, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The flames spread rapidly and consumed everything within their reach. Less than twenty houses were left standing. Fire communicated to the powder magazines causing several terrible explosions. About eighty families were rendered homeless and destitute. The loss is estimated at over \$400,000, insurance \$150,000. There were no lives lost.
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train that left Chicago for St. Paul at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 19th met with a serious disaster near Peawaukee, 28 miles west of Milwaukee, the train consisting of eight coaches and cars, five of which were derailed and fifteen persons injured, twelve of them not severely, but three seriously. The cause of the accident was a broken rail which was at the switch which leads from the main track to Best & Co's ice houses on Lake Peawaukee. A later dispatch says 28 passengers were injured, but none fatally.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Secretary of the Army of the Cumberland at Chicago, Sept. 21, Lieutenant General Sheridan, President of the society, has appointed the following named members of the society as a committee to take measures for the erection of a monument to Garfield by the society: Gen. James Bennett, Cleveland, Chairman; J. F. C. Smith, Chicago; G. F. A. McCook, New York; Col. H. C. Corbin, Washington; Gen. W. A. Robinson, Pittsburgh; Gen. Wm. B. Underwood, Boston; Lieut. John R. Rumm, Nashville; Gen. Henry M. Cest, Cincinnati; and Gen. G. G. Parkhurst, Calro.
A number of coupon bonds were received at the treasury department for registry with all the numbers of the bonds cut out. The department did not know what to make of the mutilated bonds. A letter has been written to the owner in New York who said he had written to his wife in Chicago to send the bonds to the treasury and send the numbers of them to him in New York. The devoted and obedient spouse carried out his instructions to the letter: she sent the bonds to the treasury but first cut out and mailed the numbers to her husband.
Captain Adams, of the whaler Arctic, says that he visited the scene of the loss of the Erebus and Terror, of the Franklin expedition. He found a house and a store of provisions near Franklin's monument, in a wretched condition. In Fury and Hecla strait. An Esquimaux gave him some particulars which appear to clear up the fate of the lost survivors of the Franklin expedition. After the loss of the ships several men started overland, hoping to reach Hudson's Bay. Only three survived the journey to the house of the narrator's father. One of these, supposed to be Lieutenant Crozier, died first; the death of the others soon followed.
The International Review for November has a table of contents of six articles of solid and enduring merit. The second part of M. August Lang's "Vielor Hugo" completes one of the most critical estimates of that great French man of letters that has recently appeared. Rev. Dr. William E. Bogue concludes his review of Edward Atkinson's "Solid South." A very accurate idea of the different views of candid and moderate men of both sections can be obtained from these three articles. J. Brandt Matthews is peculiarly at home in a critical article upon "The Plays of M. Octave Feuillet," and it is worth the while of all who believe in the total depravity of all French literature to read this article and endeavor thereby to entertain more just opinions of our various neighbors over the water. The discussion by so high an authority as Dr. Wm. A. Hammond of the question of "The Funsibility of the same" will be sure to attract attention from the medical profession and laymen alike. Dr. Hammond has made the subject of insanity a special study, and possesses the rare literary faculty of popularizing his research, and making his essays so free from strictly professional terms, so entertaining withal that they easily take first rank among magazine articles. The other articles are all of great merit.
Crime and Criminals.
A dispatch from Kenosha, Wis., says: Herbert Thies has committed forgery to the amount of \$95,000 in mortgages, and is now on the run. He was a highly respected member of the church. No trace of him has been discovered.
In a shooting affray in New Orleans, Oct. 19th, Chas. Devereux Thos. Devereux, was shot by Detective Mike Hennessy. The latter was dangerously wounded. Devereux had been prominent in local politics, and was a member of the Legislature.
Five members of a counterfeiting gang from Kentucky, have been arrested at Paris, Tenn., making fourteen of the gang, who have been arrested so far, and twenty-three are in jail. Six hundred dollars in counterfeit money has been secured.
Mr. Johnson, of Indianapolis, who was mobbed by De Witt (Ill.) county farmers last June, while bidding in their lands for delinquent taxes on railroad bonds, will, according to the United States Court, at Springfield, for \$50,000 against them.
At Natchez, Oct. 13th, as Alexander Hawley, aged nineteen, was passing along the river bank, he was killed by a shot from a gun, who began firing at him. O. J. B. Hawley died instantly. The Guizes were jailed. The cause was an old feud.
The Hiram Westfall family at Hannibal, Mo., consisting of four persons, was poisoned at breakfast on the morning of October 12th. Mrs. Westfall died in the evening and a hired man was not expected to live. It is thought that a servant, who is under arrest, put arsenic in the food.
John Bugler, Creed Chapman and John Land, the three men arrested on suspicion of connection with the Chicago & Alton train robbery, at Blue Cut, Sept. 7th, have been indicted. The testimony against them is considered conclusive, but the evidence against the other parties arrested at the same time was not sufficient, and they were discharged.
The morning Chicago News Helena dispatch says: Three negroes, arrested at Old Tom Ridge, charged with the murder of an overseer named McGrath, were captured by a masked mob. James Cunningham, one of them, was shot and left for dead, but turned up alive and hand-cuffed the next day, denying his guilt, and implicating white men in the murder. A posse is after the mob.
At Jerseyville, Oct. 19th, Charles Clay and John Burrows went to Wesley Park & Sons' bank at Fieldon at two o'clock to-day, and at the muzzle of revolvers, compelled Mr. Parks to open the safe and give them \$35,000. The robbers then mounted and rode away. Mr. Parks followed them to the street and fired upon them and killed one of their horses. The dismounted robber got on the horse of his pal

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and both rode off. Sheriff Massey raised a posse and is now scouring the country for the robbers.
Since Guiteau has been again excluded from voters he has become morose and suspicious. His counsel did not see him Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 18th and 19th, and he did not like this absence, and vowed he would manage the case himself. He said that he would do some great criminal lawyer assumes charge of the case he will conduct it himself.
A special dispatch from Independence, Mo., of Oct. 19th says: After two weeks' investigation a special grand jury indicted Creed Chapman, John Bugler and John Land for the participation in the recent train robbery on the Chicago & Alton railroad. Charles Plak, Wm. Stillwell, James Wilkins and Andrew Ryan, who were arrested on the same charge, have been released, there being no evidence to convict them.
Edward Thompson arrested on the charge of stealing mules at Hernandez, Miss., has been acquitted. He is a son of the British navy, and a grandson of the British Admiral who led part of the forces under Nelson to battle at Trafalgar. Lady Thompson sent several hundred pounds from London to defend her son, who is said to have lived the life of a tramp for several years.
The jury investigating the fire in the Landerberg mill, Philadelphia, find that the fire was caused by improperly constructed and inefficiently managed electrical lighting apparatus; that J. Jos. Harvey, owner of the mill, is criminally responsible for neglecting to furnish means of escape in case of fire; that the city is responsible for not having a law compelling him to do so; also censured the bookkeeper for attempting to save the books and escapes instead of human lives.
When the criminal court met in Washington on the morning of Oct. 18th, the presiding judge stated he had examined the information filed in the star route cases and had fixed bail at \$7,500 in the cases of Brady and Brown, and at \$4,000 in the cases of Turner and French. A short but important discussion ensued between C. C. Assistant District Attorney Totten and counsel for defense. In the course of which the latter stated he might have other motions to submit besides that to quash the information, but that he would probably formally file that motion next day. It was agreed that before any motion should be argued two days' notice should be given; to oppose counsel. The bondsmen then justified as follows: John F. Olmstead, N. S. Fitzgerald, A. L. Roche and Lewis Clephand for Brady; J. W. Humphrey and J. D. Johnson for Turner, and D. H. Warner and Wash. B. Williams for French. S. B. Brown was not present with his bondsmen.
News From Abroad.
IRELAND.
At a meeting of 4,000 land leaguers and home rulers in Liverpool, resolutions were passed protesting against the arrests in Ireland of F. H. O'Donnell, M. P. for Dungarven, gave a characteristic description of the violence of the police in Dublin. He called the Premier "William Judas." Goldwin Smith writes to the native Americans advising their holding aloof from the dynamite and land league movements. Americans with justice do not Ireland, but they must know that Parliament is trying to do it. A council of war has been formed, headed by General Steele, to consider the military situation in Ireland. It is contemplated to increase the Foot Guard three battalions. The Second Dragon guards will be retained at Longford.
The Land League, October 18th, held their last public meeting for the present. Rev. Cantwell presided. There was a crowded attendance, including T. D. Sullivan, F. G. Higgin and Edward Leamy, members of Parliament. The Secretary announced that the week's receipts were \$2,237 of which \$1,764 was from America. He read a long manifesto which states that the League is now unable to present test cases to the new land courts, and that there is only one constitutional weapon left which the League has previously hesitated to use. The executive advise the members of the League to henceforth pay no rent until the present time for setting, not speaking. The leaders might be arrested, but the priesthood would be guided by the people. He counseled passive resistance.
At the Land League meeting in Dublin, Oct. 18th, Rev. Cantwell, who presided, announced that although weekly meetings would be discontinued, the business of the League would, as far as possible, continue to be transacted at its rooms in Dublin. He urged advised the people to avoid a collision with armed forces.
The London morning Post says: We consider the issue of the manifesto by the Irish Land League as a direct incitement to civil war.
The Standard says: War to the knife is proclaimed explicitly. So far there is no flinching on either side.
The Daily Telegraph says: Nothing can be more explicit than the determination of the Land League to maintain a fierce conflict with the Government.
The first class double-trunked iron-clad indestructible, carrying 30-ton guns, will probably make her trial trip to the Irish coast, thereby making a great increase in the naval force available in the event of a disturbance.
Egan, who is at Paris, says he considers Parnell's arrest as outbreak of temper on the part of Gladstone, excited by Parnell's speech at Leeds. The Land League, Egan said, did not depend on any one man, or set of men. The reserve fund amounts to fifty thousand pounds. None is kept in Ireland except what is needed for expenses.
Higgins, Secretary of Carrigahilly, Ireland, and Joyce, recently liberated were arrested. The military and police patrol the streets of Limerick and Dublin to prevent assemblages. In Cork the military are instructed to be ready for any emergency.
ROME.
Fifteen hundred Franchises attacked a party of French troops reconnoitering under General Bonie. The French repulsed the attack. Fifty Franchises were killed and many wounded.
New Hampshire Returns.
A New Hampshire lady writes: "Mother has been afflicted for years with kidney disease. Last spring she was very bad, and had an awful time. I tried all kinds of medicine, but it proved a great blessing and has completely cured her."—Globe.
It is the slowest pulsation which is the most vital. The hero will then know how to wait as well as to make haste. All good abides with him who waiteth wisely.

YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

The Distinguished Persons Present.
Laying the Corner Stone—Interesting Relics of the Surrender.
The steamer Catalina with Secretary Blaine and the French and German guests arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of October 18th from Washington. The French Minister and guests were transferred to the frigate Naxos, which got under way and accompanied by her consort the Dumont and Dorville sailed for Yorktown. Salutes were fired from the fort in honor of the arrival of the distinguished visitors. The Catalina left for Yorktown at 9 o'clock.
There was a slight storm in the morning and the weather was cooler. Eight boats arrived between midnight and eight o'clock next morning, bringing troops and civilians. Among the former were detachments from Delaware, Michigan, Virginia and New Hampshire. At eight o'clock a salute was fired from General Hancock's camp. The steamer Excelsior with the Congressional Commissioners on board arrived and received salutes from Gen. Hancock's camp and the war vessels in the harbor. Shortly after the Dispatch and Tallapoosa have in sight and were saluted by the camp and gunboats.
Distinguished guests, Governors and Congressmen began to arrive at Lafayette Hall about eleven o'clock. General Hancock arrived at noon and paid his respects to the Governor of Virginia. Many persons were presented to the General. At 12:30 President Arthur, accompanied by Secretaries Hunt, James and Lincoln, arrived at the hall and were received by Master of Ceremonies Corbin, and the President shook hands with the distinguished persons present. The line then formed, and the party marched to the grand stand, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument was to occur. The Masonic procession looked imposing, with tylers with drawn swords, stewards bearing white rods, Master Masons, deacons, secretaries and treasurers marching six abreast, followed by visiting brethren and the grand commanders of Virginia and other States, the President and party, also attended by all the troops in camp. The President was loudly cheered during the march.
The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Nelson, grandson of Gov. Nelson, who commanded the Virginia militia at Yorktown. At the conclusion of the prayer the band played "Star Spangled Banner," with accompaniment.
Gov. Halliday, of Virginia, then delivered an address of welcome. The Governor has a fine presence, and was frequently applauded. His allusion to unity of sentiment and purpose and destiny of all the sections of our common country were greeted with enthusiastic applause.
J. W. Johnston, of West Virginia, Chairman of the Congressional Commission, then sketched the history of the surrender. He read from the original documents an account of the action of Congress at the time, exhibited the sword voted to the messenger who bore the news of the surrender, and alluded to the fact that W. H. Harrison, grandson of Patrick Henry, died Rev. Dr. Nelson, grandson of Gov. Nelson, and the stand. In conclusion, he said the colored now to be erected was to commemorate not only the victory of the colonists, but the part taken in that victory by France. Recognition and acknowledgement of aid given by France in the hour of need was a duty left by the Continental Congress to its successors, and now, after a hundred years, a Congress of 38 states and fifty millions of people are fulfilling that duty. Three millions of people and thirteen colonies accomplished great work, and now fifty millions of people and thirty-eight States celebrated it. By invitation the representatives of the French nation participated in this celebration. Again the French soldiers tread American soil and French vessels ride York river. The model monument to be erected is before us. Thirteen female figures support a column inscribed with the names of thirty-eight States and crowned with the figure of liberty, embodying ideas that from the French colonies grew thirty-eight States and sprang the true liberty ever enjoyed by any people. On the fr. sides of the base carrying out the original design of the Continental Congress, are emblems of the alliance between the United States and its most Christian majesty, and a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis. And now as an appropriate opening for our celebration the corner stone of the monument will be laid with all the ceremonies befitting so great an occasion by order of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which Washington was a chief member.
Workmen under the direction of the Grand Master of Virginia then laid the corner stone. The chair occupied by the Grand Master on the occasion was the one which Lord Buteottet, when the loyal Governor of the Old Dominion, presented to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and in which George Washington sat when Grand Master of the Virginia Masons; the sail and apron worn by the Grand Master were worked by Mrs. Lafayette and presented by Washington in 1784 at Mt. Vernon, and it 1812 were given to Washington Lodge, Alexandria, Virginia; the gavel was made from a portion of the quarter deck of the United States frigate Lawrence, the flagstaff or commodore Frigate at Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Judge B. R. Welford of Virginia, the Masonic orator, then made an eloquent closing address.
President Arthur and party then left for the Steamer Dispatch. The steamer bearing the Commissioners, Secretary Blaine and others was in the street two and a half hours before it was discovered from the sun, and while the corner stone was being laid. Blaine sent word to the authorities, but it was too late, as the ceremonies were completed, and the party returned to the Tallapoosa.
The scene on the river front was inspiring—vessels decked with flags, salutes, gay uniforms and music by bands and drums and fifes as the troops landed and marched to their quarters, and crowds of people of all nationalities formed of striking picture. The usual drill camp were witnessed by thousands.
The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment reached Yorktown at about 4:30. Their behavior on entering camp was such as to cause General Hancock to make an official complaint to the officers of the day. Many distinguished persons to camp were surrounded.
The hundred vocalists, who were to sing the National songs at the ceremonies, were detained.
Gen. Grosh, of New Jersey, entertained a number of army officers at a banquet. The pyrotechnic display was a success. All the war ships were brilliantly illuminated. On the Franklin the lights showed the outlines of the ship and rigging with magnificent effect. There were also other designs, one being a schooner apparently under full sail. From a yacht in the harbor went forth constant streams of rockets, etc.
Don't know half their value.
They curd me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B. Rochester, N. Y. See other columns.
American Rural Home.

The Senate.

The United States Senate, as at present constituted and in session, is composed as follows:
ALABAMA.
John T. Morgan, D.....1883
James L. Fugh, D.....1885
ARIZONA.
Aug. H. Garland, D.....1883
James D. Walker, D.....1885
CALIFORNIA.
James T. Farley, D.....1885
John P. Miller, R.....1887
CONNECTICUT.
Henry M. Teller, R.....1883
Nathaniel P. Hill, R.....1885
DELAWARE.
Orville H. Platt, R.....1883
Joseph R. Hawley, R.....1887
FLORIDA.
Ellis Sanbury, D.....1883
John F. Bayard, D.....1887
GEORGIA.
Wilkinson Call, D.....1885
Charles W. Jones, D.....1887
ILLINOIS.
Benjamin F. Hill, D.....1883
Joseph E. Brown, D.....1885
INDIANA.
David Davis, Ind.....1883
John A. Logan, R.....1885
IOWA.
Daniel W. Voorhes, D.....1885
Benjamin Harrison, R.....1887
KANSAS.
James W. McMillan, R.....1883
William F. Allison, R.....1885
KENTUCKY.
James P. Beck, D.....1883
John S. Williams, D.....1885
LOUISIANA.
William P. Kellogg, R.....1883
B. Frank Jones, R.....1885
MAINE.
William P. Frye, R.....1883
Eugene Hale, R.....1887
MARYLAND.
James B. Groom, D.....1885
Arthur P. Gorman, D.....1887
MASSACHUSETTS.
George F. Hoar, R.....1885
Henry L. Dawes, R.....1887
MICHIGAN.
Thomas W. Ferry, R.....1883
John D. Conger, R.....1887
MINNESOTA.
A. J. Edgerton, R.....1883
J. R. McMillan, R.....1887
MISSISSIPPI.
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D.....1883
James C. McMillan, D.....1885
MISSOURI.
George G. Vest, D.....1885
Francis M. Cockrell, D.....1887
NEBRASKA.
Alvin Saunders, R.....1883
Chas. H. Van Wyck, R.....1885
NEVADA.
John P. Jones, R.....1885
James G. Fair, D.....1887
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Edward H. Rollins, R.....1883
Henry W. Blair, D.....1885
NEW JERSEY.
Jno. R. McPherson, D.....1883
William J. Sewell, R.....1887
NEW YORK.
Elbridge G. Lapham, K.....1885
Warner Miller, R.....1887
NEW YORK.
Matt. W. Ransom, D.....1883
Zebulon B. Vance, D.....1885
OHIO.
George H. Pendleton, R.....1885
John Sherman, R.....1887
OKLAHOMA.
Lafayette Grover, D.....1883
John H. Slater, D.....1885
RHODE ISLAND.
J. Donald Cameron, R.....1885
John I. Mitchell, R.....1887
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Henry B. Anthony, R.....1883
Nelson W. Aldrich, R.....1887
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Manning C. Butler, R.....1883
Wade Hampton, D.....1885
TENNESSEE.
Isham G. Harris, D.....1883
Howell E. Jackson, D.....1887
TEXAS.
Richard Coke, D.....1883
Samuel B. Maxey, D.....1887
Vermont.
Justin S. Morrill, R.....1885
Geo. F. Edmunds, R.....1887
VIRGINIA.
John W. Johnston, R.....1883
Wm. Mahone, Ind.....1887
WEST VIRGINIA.
Henry G. Davis, D.....1883
N. Camden, D.....1887
ANGUS CAMERON, R.....1885
PHILETUS SAWYER, R.....1883

Good Health and How to Get It.

It is a common remark that every generation of the American people are growing physically weaker. We have no data by which to prove or disprove this statement. It is patent enough, however, to the most cursory observer that there is a serious disinclination among most of our people to take that amount of physical exercise which is necessary to the full enjoyment of all the faculties and the promotion of health. Take our business men, for instance, and while there are many of them possessed of robust constitutions there are others—and we wish the number were smaller—who are so engrossed with mercantile cares that they are not recuperating their strength in proportion as they are expending it. The evils of a sedentary life are not counteracted by an adequate exercise of the muscular system. We fear that there are many who are fighting for the almighty dollar day and night who pay dearly for their neglect of the laws of health by wrecked constitutions. It is sad to think that so many people are overlooking the vitally important fact that physical culture is equally as essential as mental training. This is certainly a subject which calls for the serious consideration of every one who desires to lead an enjoyable as well as useful life. Our tired men of business should pause in their headlong race for riches and so regulate their habits as to thoroughly enjoy their present and future possessions. Without good health money counts for nothing. By a judicious observance of the health laws, instead of living in a debilitated and dyspeptic state men can become robust, and discharge their daily duties in a buoyant manner. As for physical exercise is concerned it should be of a nature to call into action all, and not a few, of the muscles of the body. Boston is supplied with fine gymnasia, and the cost for attendance is very moderate. Let our business men take the time to indulge in moderate physical exercise daily, and they will bring to their vocation a clear brain and an invigorated body.
Bad men hate sin through fear of punishment. Good men hate sin through very love of virtue.—Juvenal.